

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI  
WESTERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, )  
Plaintiff, )  
v. )  
MICHAEL J. LOMBARDO, )  
Defendant. )  
Criminal Action No.  
10-00073-04-CR-W-NKL

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**  
**TO ACCEPT DEFENDANT'S GUILTY PLEA**

On August 11, 2010, I held a change-of-plea hearing after this case was referred to me by United States District Judge Nanette Laughrey. I find that Defendant's plea was voluntary and therefore recommend that it be accepted.

## *I. BACKGROUND*

On March 9, 2010, Defendant was indicted, inter alia, with one count of conducting an illegal gambling business, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1955 and 2. A change-of-plea hearing was held on August 11, 2010. Defendant was present, represented by retained counsel Michael Yonke. The government was represented by Assistant United States Attorney Jess Michaelsen. The proceedings were recorded and a transcript of the hearing was filed on August 17, 2010 (Doc. No. 57).

## ***II. AUTHORITY OF THE COURT***

The authority of federal magistrate judges to conduct proceedings is created and defined by the Magistrates Act, 28 U.S.C. § 636. Besides certain enumerated duties, the Act provides that a “magistrate may be assigned such additional duties as are not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws of the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(3).

The Eighth Circuit, following the reasoning of several other circuits, has held that magistrate judges may preside over allocutions and pleas in felony cases, so long as certain procedural safeguards are met. United States v. Torres, 258 F.3d 791, 795-96 (8th Cir. 2001); see also United States v. Dees, 125 F.3d 261 (5th Cir. 1997), United States v. Williams, 23 F.3d 629 (2d Cir. 1994). The reasoning applied by the appellate courts relies upon previous opinions by the United States Supreme Court that conducting jury *voir dire* falls within a magistrate judge's "additional duties" when the defendant has consented. See Torres, 258 F.3d at 795 (citing Peretz v. United States, 501 U.S. 923 (1991); Gomez v. United States, 490 U.S. 858 (1989)).

In Peretz, the Supreme Court held that when a defendant consents to a magistrate judge's involvement in *voir dire*, he waives any objection based on his right to have an Article III judge hear his felony case. 501 U.S. at 936. Moreover, the availability of *de novo* review by a district judge preserves the structural guarantees of Article III. Torres, 258 F.3d at 795. Applying the Peretz holding and adopting the reasoning of Williams, the Eighth Circuit held that the acceptance of guilty pleas bears adequate relationship to duties already assigned by the Magistrates Act in that "[a]n allocution is an ordinary garden variety type of ministerial function that magistrate judges commonly perform on a regular basis." Id. (quoting Williams, 23 F.3d at 633). Plea allocutions are substantially similar to evidentiary proceedings explicitly assigned by the Act. Id. at 796 (citing Dees, 125 F.3d at 265). Even if taking a guilty plea were considered to be of greater importance than those duties already assigned, the consent of the defendant saves the delegation. Id. "Consent is the key." Id. (quoting Williams, 23 F.3d at 633).

The Torres court also addressed the implications of such a delegation for Article III's case and controversy clause. Id. Because plea proceedings are submitted to the district court for

approval, the court retains ultimate control over the proceedings and is not bound to accept a plea taken by a magistrate judge. *Id.* Moreover, the district court's *de novo* review of the plea proceedings contributes to the ministerial nature of the magistrate judge's role. *Id.*

Based on the above, I find that, with the consent of the defendant, the District Court may properly refer a felony case to a Magistrate Judge for conducting a change-of-plea hearing and issuing a report and recommendation on whether the plea should be accepted.

### ***III. FINDINGS OF FACT***

1. The parties consented to the delegation of the change of plea to the magistrate judge (Tr. at 2-3).

2. On March 9, 2010, an indictment was returned charging Defendant with, inter alia, one count of conducting an illegal gambling business, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1955 and 2 (Tr. at 4). Defendant indicated that he understood the nature of the charge (Tr. at 5).

3. The statutory penalty for this charge is not more than five years imprisonment, a fine of up to \$250,000, a supervised release term of not more than 3 years, and a \$100 mandatory special assessment fee (Tr. at 5). Defendant was informed of the penalty range and indicated that he understood (Tr. at 5).

4. Defendant was advised of the following:

a. That he has a right to a trial by jury of at least 12 individuals and that their verdict must be unanimous (Tr. at 6);

b. That he has the right to assistance of counsel throughout the trial (Tr. at 6);

c. That Defendant is presumed innocent, and the government has the

burden of coming forward to prove Defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt (Tr. at 7-8);

d. That Defendant's attorney would have the opportunity to cross-examine the government's witnesses (Tr. at 6-7);

e. That Defendant has the right to testify but does not have to, and that the jury could not make an adverse inference from the fact that Defendant may not testify at trial (Tr. at 7);

f. That Defendant has the right to subpoena witnesses to testify on his behalf (Tr. at 7); and

g. That Defendant has the right to appeal any conviction to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals (Tr. at 8).

5. Defendant was informed and understood that by pleading guilty, he was giving up all of the rights described above (Tr. at 8-9).

6. Defendant was informed that during the change-of-plea proceeding, he would be placed under oath and questioned by counsel and the judge (Tr. at 9). Defendant was further informed that he must answer questions truthfully while under oath (Tr. at 9). Defendant stated that he understood (Tr. at 9).

7. Government counsel stated that if this case were to be tried, the government's evidence would be that between March 1, 2006 and March 31, 2009, Defendant conducted an illegal sports bookmaking business that was operated in the Kansas City, Missouri, metropolitan area and elsewhere (See Tr. at 11; Doc. No. 56).

As part of the business, the bookmakers – including Defendant – provided their bettors with

the 1-800 toll-free number, 1-800-335-9003 (“bettor number”), as well as the website best24b.com (See Tr. at 11; Doc. No. 56). The bookmakers also provided their bettors with an account number and a password to use in order to place wagers on sporting events; they could call the “bettor number” or access the website to place wagers (See Tr. at 11; Doc. No. 56). The bettors could also use their account number to access their wagering history or obtain other account information (See Tr. at 11; Doc. No. 56). The bookmakers used a separate 1-800 number, 1-800-330-5667 (“bookmaker number”), as well as the website best24b.com to track their bettors’ activities and account balances (See Tr. at 11; Doc. No. 56). The bookmakers had their own user name and password that they used in order to access their bettor’s information and make changes to the bettor’s accounts, if necessary (See Tr. at 11; Doc. No. 56).

Both toll free 1-800 numbers were routed through Phoenix International Teleport Satellite Service, Inc. to Elite Sports, which is located in Costa Rica (See Tr. at 11; Doc. No. 56). Elite Sports acted as a virtual wire room for the illegal sports bookmaking operation, taking wagers from the bettors and keeping electronic records of the bettors’ activities (See Tr. at 11; Doc. No. 56). Results were located on Elite Sports’ computer servers in Costa Rica (See Tr. at 11; Doc. No. 56). Elite Sports employed more than five people (See Tr. at 11; Doc. No. 56). Elite Sports did not have an interest in the outcome of the wagers, but instead charged the illegal sports bookmaking business a price per head for managing each bettor’s account (See Tr. at 11; Doc. No. 56). Defendant would pay out or collect cash from persons or from the bettors on a weekly basis (See Tr. at 11; Doc. No. 56).

Defendant’s user name was “Brad”; he was responsible for multiple bettors who were located primarily in the Kansas City, Missouri area (See Tr. at 11; Doc. No. 56). Specifically, Defendant was responsible for the following account numbers: RA2101; RA2102; RA2103; RA2104; RA2105;

RA2106; and RA2107 (See Tr. at 11; Doc. No. 56). The bettors under the Agent Brad account wagered over \$490,976.42 during the course of the business (See Tr. at 11; Doc. No. 56). Bookmakers received a percentage of the business' winnings at the end of each particular sports betting season (See Tr. at 11; Doc. No. 56).

8. Defense counsel stated that he had reviewed the government's file and felt comfortable recommending his client plead guilty (Tr. at 10).

9. Defendant was placed under oath (Tr. at 11). Defendant stated that between March 1, 2006 and April 1, 2009 he knew the other individuals named in the indictment (Tr. at 12). During this time period, Defendant and these individuals were engaged in different facets of a gambling operation (Tr. at 12). He did not dispute the gambling operation was against the law in Missouri (Tr. at 12). Defendant stated the gambling operation involved five or more persons that were engaged in the actual conducting, managing, supervising, and directing of the operation (Tr. at 12-13). The operation lasted more than thirty days and had a gross revenue on one day of more than \$2,000 (Tr. at 13).

In his own words, Defendant stated he handled bettors and gave them an 800 number to call (Tr. at 13). If the bettors won, Defendant paid them; if the bettors lost, Defendant collected money from them (Tr. at 13).

10. Defendant had reviewed the plea agreement with his attorney and stated he understood the terms of the agreement (Tr. at 14). I also reviewed the terms of the plea agreement with Defendant (Tr. at 14-19). In addition to the terms contained in the written plea agreement, the government also agreed to dismiss Counts 19-23 against Defendant at the time of sentencing (Tr. at 20).

11. All promises made by the government were contained within the written plea agreement and the oral record made during the change-of-plea hearing concerning dismissal of Counts 19-23 (Tr. at 20-21). No one had made any threats or any other promises in order to get Defendant to plead guilty (Tr. at 21).

12. Defendant was satisfied with Mr. Yonke's performance (Tr. at 21). There is nothing Defendant asked Mr. Yonke to do that Mr. Yonke did not do (Tr. at 21). Likewise, there is nothing Mr. Yonke has done that Defendant did not want him to do (Tr. at 21).

13. Defendant is a 51-year-old college graduate (Tr. at 21). He has no physical or mental health concerns that would prevent him from entering an intelligent and voluntary plea of guilty (Tr. at 22).

14. Defendant tendered a plea of guilty to Count One of the Indictment (Tr. at 23).

#### ***V. ELEMENTS OF THE CHARGED OFFENSES***

The elements necessary to sustain a conviction for conducting an illegal gambling business include: (1) the gambling business violates the law of the state in which it is conducted; (2) the gambling business involves five or more persons who conduct, manage, supervise, or direct such business; and (3) the gambling business has been in operation for more than thirty days or has a gross revenue that exceeds two thousand dollars in any one day. U.S. v. Sutera, 933 F.2d 641, 645 (8th Cir. 1991).

#### ***V. CONCLUSION***

Based on the above, I make the following conclusions:

1. The district court may lawfully refer this case to a magistrate judge for issuance of a report and recommendation on whether Defendant's guilty plea should be accepted.

2. Defendant consented to having his plea taken by a magistrate judge.
3. Defendant knowingly and voluntarily pleaded guilty to conduct establishing every element of the crime charged in Count One of the Indictment.

Therefore, it is

RECOMMENDED that the court, after making an independent review of the record and the applicable law, enter an order accepting Defendant's guilty plea and adjudging Defendant guilty of the offense charged.

*/s/ Robert E. Larsen*  
ROBERT E. LARSEN  
United States Magistrate Judge

Kansas City, Missouri  
August 17, 2010